

# INT

**INTA'STABLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.  
 Something which is invifible, *intafable*, and intangible, as exifting only in the fancy, may produce a pleafure fuperior to that of fenfe. *Grew's Cymol.*  
**INTEGER**, *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.  
 As not only fignified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*  
**INTEGRAL**, *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]  
 1. Whole: applied to a thing confidered as comprifing all its conflituent parts.  
 A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*  
 2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.  
 No wonder if one remain fpeechlefs, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, fhould be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*  
 3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.  
**INTEGRAL**, *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.  
 Physicians, by the help of anatomical diffections, have fearch'd into thofe various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*  
 Confider the infinite complications and combinations of feveral concurrences to the conflitution and operation of almoft every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*  
 A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the feveral parts, which make up the whole, are diftinct, and each may fublift apart. *Watts.*  
**INTEGRITY**, *n. f.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]  
 1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorrupt- ednels.  
 Your difhonour  
 Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ftate  
 Of that *integrity* which fhould become it. *Shakefp. Coriol.*  
 Macbeth, this noble paffion,  
 Child of *integrity*, hath from my foul  
 Wip'd the black feruples, reconcil'd my thoughts  
 To thy good truth and honour. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
 Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or underftanding. *Swift.*  
 The libertine, inftead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and difguife his own vices. *Rogers.*  
 2. Purity; genuine unadulterate ftate.  
 Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*  
 3. Intirenefs; unbroken whole.  
 Take away this transformation, and there is no chafm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Braune.*  
**INTEGUMENT**, *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *integro*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.  
 He could no more live without his frize-coat than without his fkin: it is not indeed fo properly his coat, as what the anatomifts call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addifon.*  
**INTELLECT**, *n. f.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of underftanding.  
 All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,  
 All *intellects*, all fenfe. *Milton.*  
 All thofe arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious purfue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with fin and time. *South's Sermons.*  
**INTELLECTION**, *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of underftanding.  
 Simple apprehenfion denotes the foul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either compofition or deduction. *Glauv.*  
 A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted by the fenfes, can realize chimeras. *Glauv. Scip.*  
 They will fay 'tis not the bulk or fubftance of the animal fpirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and fenfe. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**INTELLECTIVE**, *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having power to underftand.  
 If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glauv.*  
**INTELLECTUAL**, *adj.* [*intellectual*, French; *intellectus*, low Latin.]  
 1. Relating to the underftanding; belonging to the mind; tranfacted by the underftanding.  
 Religion teaches us to prefent to God our bodies as well as our fouls: if the body ferves the foul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it muft not be eafed in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*  
 2. Mental; comprifing the faculty of underftanding; belonging to the mind.  
 Logic is to teach us the right ufe of our reafon, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*  
 3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the fenfes.  
 In a dark vilion's *intellectual* fcene,  
 Beneath a bow'd forrow made,  
 The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*  
 A train of phantoms in wild order rofe,  
 And, join'd, this *intellectual* fcene compofe. *Pope.*  
 4. Having the power of underftanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker.  
 Who would lofe,  
 Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,  
 Thofe thoughts that wander through eternity,  
 To perifh rather, fwallow'd up and loft,  
 In the wide womb of uncreated night,  
 Devoid of fenfe and motion? *Milton's Parad. Loft.*  
 5. Propofed as the object not of the fenfes but intellect; as *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* fyftem of the univerfe.  
**INTELLECTUAL**, *n. f.* Intellect; underftanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in ufe.  
 Her husband not nigh,  
 Whofe higher *intellectual* more I fhun. *Milton.*  
 The fancies of moft, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward fprings of the corporeal machine; which, even on the moft fublimed *intellectuals*, is dangerously influential.  
 I have not confulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bringing their weaknefs into fuch difcerning preferences. *Glauv.*  
**INTELLIGENCE**, *n. f.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*, Latin.]  
 1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things diftant or fecret.  
 It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, fo much forefight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pafs between them of what was done. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!  
 A moft *intelligence* bawd! *Shakefpere.*  
 He furnifhed his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them alfo in charge to advertife continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
 The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than perfons of inferior note. *Hayward.*  
 Let all the palleys  
 Be well fecur'd, that no *intelligence*  
 May pafs between the prince and them. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 Thofe tales had been fung to lull children afleep, before ever Berofus fet up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*  
 2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.  
 Factious followers are worfe to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themfelves; whereupon commonly enfeth that ill *intelligence* that we fee between great perfonages. *Bacon.*  
 He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*  
 3. Spirit; unbodied mind.  
 How fully haft thou fatisfied me, pure  
*Intelligence* of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Loft.*  
 There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*  
 They hoped to get the favour of the houfes, and by the favour of the houfes they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour for that of the fupreme God. *Stillingfleet.*  
 The regularity of motion, vifible in the great variety and curiofity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mafs of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Coller.*  
 Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the fun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*  
 4. Underftanding; fkill.  
 Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideoufly,  
 They think to be chief praife of poetry;  
 And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,  
 Have marr'd the face of goodly poefie. *Speyer.*  
**INTELLIGENCER**, *n. f.* [from *intelligence*.] One who fends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diftant tranfactions; one who carries meffages between parties.  
 His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but difcomfortable. *Sidney.*  
 Who hath not heard it foken  
 How deep you were within the books of heav'n?  
 To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itfelf;  
 The very opener and *intelligencer*  
 Between the grace and fanctities of heav'n,  
 And our dull workings. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
 If they had intrufions to that purpofe, they might be the beft *intelligencers* to the king of the true ftate of his whole kingdom.  
 They are the beft fort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmoft clofets of princes. *Havel.*  
 They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the converfation of the whole kingdom. *Speccator.*  
**INTELLIGENT**, *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligens*, Latin.]  
 1. Knowing; intrufed; fkillful.  
 It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is

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no lefs required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty.  
*Intelligent* of feafons, they fet forth  
 Their airy caravan. *Milton.*  
 He of times,  
*Intelligent*, th' harh hyperborean ice  
 Shuns for our equal Winters; when our funs  
 Cleave the chill'd foil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*  
 I trace out the numerous footheps of the preface and interpoftion of a moft wife and *intelligent* architect throughout all this ftupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*  
 2. Giving information.  
 Servants, who feem no lefs,  
 Which are to France the fpies and fpeculations  
 Intelligent of our ftate. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
**INTELLIGENTIAL**, *adj.* [from *intelligence*.]  
 1. Conflifting of unbodied mind.  
 Food alike thofe pure  
*Intelligential* fubftances require,  
 As doth your rational. *Milton's Par. Loft.*  
 2. Intellectual; exercising underftanding.  
 In at his mouth  
 The devil enter'd; and his brutal fenfe,  
 His heart or head poffeffing, foon inspir'd  
 With act *intelligential*. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*  
**INTELLIGIBILITY**, *n. f.* [from *intelligible*.]  
 1. Poffibility to be underftood.  
 2. The power of underftanding; intellection. Not proper.  
 The foul's nature conflits in *intelligibility*. *Glauv. Scip.*  
**INTELLIGIBLE**, *adj.* [*intelligibilis*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]  
 To be conceived by the underftanding; poffible to be underftood.  
 We fhall give fatisfaction to the mind, to fhew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge.  
 Something muft be loft in all tranflations, but the fenfe will remain, which would otherwife be loft, or at leaft be maimed, when it is fcarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*  
 Many natural duties relating to God, ourfelves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reafon; therefore it has pleas'd God to exprefs them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to fouls of the loweft capacity. *Watts.*  
**INTELLIGIBLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *intelligible*.] Poffibility to be underftood; perfpicuity.  
 It is in our ideas that both the rightnefs of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligible* of our fpeaking, conflits. *Locke.*  
**INTELLIGIBLY**, *adv.* [from *intelligible*.] So as to be underftood; clearly; plainly.  
 The genuine fenfe, *intelligibly* told,  
 Shews a tranflator both difcreet and bold. *Rofcommon.*  
 To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a talk more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hift.*  
**INTEMPERATE**, *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.] Undifciplin'd; unpolluted.  
**INTEMPERAMENT**, *n. f.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad conflitution.  
 Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Conflumptions.*  
**INTEMPERANCE**, *n. f.* [*intemperantia*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]  
**INTEMPERANCY**, *n. f.* Want of temperance; want of moderation; excefs in meat or drink.  
 Boundlefs *intemperance*  
 In nature is a tyranny; it hath been  
 The fall of many kings. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
 Another law of Lycurgus induc'd to *intemperance* and all kind of incontinency. *Hakewill.*  
 Some, as thou faw'ft, by violent froke fhall die;  
 By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more  
 In meats and drinks, which on the earth fhall bring  
 Difcafs dire; of which a monftrous crew  
 Before thee fhall appear; that thou may'ft know  
 What misery th' inabftinence of Eve  
 Shall bring on men. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.*  
 The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkennefs and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*  
**INTEMPERATE**, *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]  
 1. Immoderate in appetite; exceffive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.  
 More women fhould die than men, if the number of burials answer'd in proportion to that of ficknefs; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reafon of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their fex.  
 Notwithftanding all their talk of reafon and philofophy, and thofe unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have againft Chriftianity; perfuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revells, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections fhall vanifh. *South.*

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2. Paffionate; ungovernable; without rule.  
 You are more *intemperate* in your blood  
 Than thofe pamper'd animals,  
 That rage in favage fenfuality. *Shakefpere.*  
 Ufe not thy mouth to *intemperate* fwearing; for therein is the word of fin. *Ecclef. xxiii. 13.*  
**INTEMPERATELY**, *adv.* [from *intemperate*.]  
 1. With breach of the laws of temperance.  
 How grofly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gofpel, by living *intemperately* or unjuftly? *Tillotfon.*  
 2. Immoderately; exceffively.  
 Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
**INTEMPERATENESS**, *n. f.* [from *intemperate*.]  
 1. Want of moderation.  
 2. Unfeafonablenefs of weather. *Anfworth.*  
**INTEMPERATURE**, *n. f.* [from *intemperate*.] Excefs of fome quality.  
 To INTEND, *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]  
 1. To ftretch out. Obsolete.  
 The fame advancing high above his head,  
 With fharp *intended* fting lo rude him fmote,  
 That to the earth him drove, as ftricken dead;  
 Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Queen.*  
 2. To enforce; to make intenf.  
 What feems to be the ground of the aflertion, is the magnified quality of this ftar, conceived to caufe or *intend* the heat of this feafon, we find that wifer antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*  
 This vis inertiae is effential to matter, becaufe it neither can be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the fame body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Chene.*  
 Magnetifm may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opt.*  
 3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.  
 This they fhould carefully *intend*, and not when the facrament is adminiftered, imagine themfelves called only to walk up and down in a white and fhining garment. *Hooker.*  
 4. To pay regard or attention to. This fenfe is now little ufed.  
 They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spencer.*  
 Having no children, fhe did with fingular care and tendernels *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
 The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little fmoak, that was rais'd in his country, was over; flichting, as his manner was, that openly, which neverthelefs he *intended* ferioufly. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
 Neither was there any queen-mother who might fhare any way in the government, while the king *intended* his pleafure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Go therefore, mighty pow'rs!  
 Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,  
 While here fhall be our home, what belt may eafe  
 The prefent mifery, and render hell  
 More tolerable. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.*  
 Their beauty they, and we our loves fufpend;  
 Nought can our wifhes, fave thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*  
 5. To mean; to defign.  
 The opinion fhe had of his wifdom was fuch, as made her efteem greatly of his words; but that the words themfelves founded fo, as fhe could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*  
 The gods would not have delivered a foul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only inftruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind fhould employ them. *Sidney.*  
 Thou art fworn  
 As deeply to effect what we *intend*,  
 As clofely to conceal what we impart? *Shakefp. R. III.*  
 The earl was a very acute and found fpeaker, when he would *intend* it. *Watton.*  
 According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his faures and epiftles, being *intended* wholly for inftruction, requir'd another fyle. *Dryden.*  
**INTE'NDANT**, *n. f.* [French.] An officer of the higheft clafs, who overfees any particular allotment of the publick bufinefs. Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onefiocrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbutnot.*  
**INTENDMENT**, *n. f.* [*intendement*, French.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spencer*.  
 Be nought hereat difmay'd,  
 'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendment*,  
 What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. *Fa. Queen.*  
**INTENDMENT**, *n. f.* [*intendement*, French.]  
 1. Intention; defign.  
 Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might ftay him from his *intendment*, or brook fuch difgrace well as he fhall run into. *Shakefpere.*  
 All that worfhip for fear, profit, or fome other by-end, fall more or lefs within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Etrange.*  
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